United Nations S/PRST/2003/25

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 December 2003
English
Original: French

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4875th meeting of the Security Council, held on 3 December 2003, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is gravely concerned by attempts on the part of armed elements, observed on November 29 and 30 by ECOWAS and French forces, to cross the cease-fire line, and by the serious consequences that could arise as a result,

"The Security Council reiterates its full support for the ECOWAS and French forces and lauds their action to prevent those attempts, in accordance with resolutions 1464 and 1498,

"The Security Council strongly underscores to all the Ivorian parties their fundamental responsibility to respect the cease-fire in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement,

"The Security Council calls on all the parties to refrain from any act that might compromise the respect of the cease-fire and the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, as well as any incitement to such acts,

"The Security Council reiterates the urgent need for all the parties to take all possible measures to accelerate the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. In this context, it once again underscores the importance of having the Forces nouvelles return and participate fully in the government of national reconciliation, and that the full government meets immediately and takes steps in order to implement all the provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. It also reaffirms the urgent need to conduct operations to canton the forces on the ground, in order to begin disarmament and demobilization, accompanied by measures to facilitate their reintegration into the regular army or into civilian life,

"The Security Council reiterates in this regard its intention to consider the Secretary General's recommendations on the means of facilitating peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire,

"The Council welcomes the commitments undertaken by President Laurent Gbagbo in his speech on November 27, in which he reaffirmed his

03-64205 (E) 041203 041203

intention to implement without delay the provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, and expects the fulfilment of those commitments,

"The Security Council calls on all parties in Cote d'Ivoire and countries of the region to guarantee the safety and full access of humanitarian agencies personnel working in the field during the consolidation of the peace process."

United Nations S/PRST/2003/25*

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 December 2003
English
Original: French

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4875th meeting of the Security Council, held on 4 December 2003, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is gravely concerned by attempts on the part of armed elements, observed on November 29 and 30 by ECOWAS and French forces, to cross the cease-fire line, and by the serious consequences that could arise as a result,

"The Security Council reiterates its full support for the ECOWAS and French forces and lauds their action to prevent those attempts, in accordance with resolutions 1464 and 1498,

"The Security Council strongly underscores to all the Ivorian parties their fundamental responsibility to respect the cease-fire in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement,

"The Security Council calls on all the parties to refrain from any act that might compromise the respect of the cease-fire and the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, as well as any incitement to such acts,

"The Security Council reiterates the urgent need for all the parties to take all possible measures to accelerate the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. In this context, it once again underscores the importance of having the Forces nouvelles return and participate fully in the government of national reconciliation, and that the full government meets immediately and takes steps in order to implement all the provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. It also reaffirms the urgent need to conduct operations to canton the forces on the ground, in order to begin disarmament and demobilization, accompanied by measures to facilitate their reintegration into the regular army or into civilian life,

"The Security Council reiterates in this regard its intention to consider the Secretary General's recommendations on the means of facilitating peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire,

* Reissued for technical reasons.

03-64205* (E) 051203 051203

"The Council welcomes the commitments undertaken by President Laurent Gbagbo in his speech on November 27, in which he reaffirmed his intention to implement without delay the provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, and expects the fulfilment of those commitments,

"The Security Council calls on all parties in Côte d'Ivoire and countries of the region to guarantee the safety and full access of humanitarian agencies personnel working in the field during the consolidation of the peace process."

United Nations S/PRST/2003/26

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2003

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4880th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 December 2003, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the launching of a review mechanism, under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as presented on 5 November in Pristina and Belgrade, on the initiative of the Contact Group (France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, with representatives from the European Union), giving new momentum to the implementation of the 'standards before status' policy that was designed for Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), and endorsed by this Council in application of its resolution 1244 (1999).

"The Security Council recalls the eight standards, namely: functioning democratic institutions; rule of law; freedom of movement; returns and reintegration; economy; property rights; dialogue with Belgrade; and the Kosovo Protection Corps. The Council in this respect urges the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government to participate fully and constructively in the working groups within the framework of the direct dialogue with Belgrade on practical issues of mutual interest, to demonstrate their commitment to the process.

"The Security Council supports the '*Standards for Kosovo*' presented on 10 December 2003. The Council awaits an implementation plan, to be finalized by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his continuing consultation with the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government, and other relevant parties as appropriate, to be submitted to the Council. The plan should serve as a basis for the assessment of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government's progress in meeting the standards.

"The Security Council takes note that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, within his authority as set out in resolution 1244 (1999), inter alia, in the context of the review mechanism, will continue to consult closely with interested parties, in particular the Contact Group. The Council reaffirms its intention to continue to consider the regular reports of the Secretary-General, including an assessment from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as to the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government's

03-65429 (E) 121203

progress towards meeting the standards. The Council takes note that the Contact Group intends to make a substantive contribution to the regular reviews and to submit its assessments to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

"The Security Council supports the prospect of a comprehensive review of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government's progress in meeting the standards. The Council notes that, depending on progress made as assessed during the periodical review, a first opportunity for such a comprehensive review should occur around mid-2005. Reaffirming the 'standards before status' policy, the Council stresses that further advancement towards a process to determine future status of Kosovo in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999) will depend on the positive outcome of this comprehensive review. The Council reiterates the primacy of the regulations promulgated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and subsidiary instruments as the law applicable in Kosovo.

"The Security Council reaffirms its full support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General Holkeri and calls on the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo and all concerned to cooperate fully with him."

United Nations S/PRST/2003/27

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 December 2003

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4882nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 15 December 2003, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as the statements by its President of 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6), of 15 March 2002 (S/PRST/2002/6) and of 20 December 2002 (S/PRST/2002/41), and reaffirms the need to keep the protection of civilians in armed conflict as an important item on the Council's agenda.

"The Security Council also reaffirms its concern at the suffering inflicted upon, and hardships borne by, civilians during armed conflict, and recognizes the consequent impact that this has on durable peace, reconciliation and development. The Security Council strongly condemns all attacks and acts of violence directed against civilians or other protected persons under international law, in particular international humanitarian law in situations of armed conflict, including such attacks and acts of violence against women, children, refugees, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups; reaffirms the need for parties to armed conflict to take all possible measures to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations in accordance with applicable international law; and recognizes that secure humanitarian access and the swift re-establishment of the rule of law, justice and reconciliation are essential components for an effective transition from conflict to peace. The Security Council reiterates its call to all parties to armed conflict to comply fully with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and with the rules and principles of international law, in particular international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to implement fully the relevant decisions of the Security Council. The Security Council recalls the obligations of States to respect and to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, including the four Geneva conventions, and emphasizes the responsibility of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious violations of humanitarian law. The Security Council also notes with interest the proposal presented by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian

03-65651 (E) 161203

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Affairs at the 9 December open meeting of the Security Council for a '10-point action plan' on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and looks forward to further discussions and consultations on this issue.

"Recalling that on 15 March 2002 the Security Council adopted the Aide Memoire annexed in the Statement by its President (S/PRST/2002/6) as a means to facilitate its consideration of issues pertaining to protection of civilians, and recalling further that in the statement by its President of 20 December 2002 (S/PRST/2002/41) the Security Council expressed its willingness to update annually the Aide Memoire in order to reflect emerging trends in the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the Security Council adopts the updated Aide Memoire contained in the annex to this Presidential Statement. The Security Council reiterates the importance of the Aide Memoire as a practical tool that provides a basis for improved analysis and diagnosis of key protection issues during deliberations on peacekeeping mandates, and stresses the need to implement the approaches set out therein on a more regular and consistent basis, taking into account the particular circumstances of each conflict situation, and undertakes to remain actively seized of the matter."

Annex

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Aide Memoire

For the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians during the Security Council's deliberation of peacekeeping mandates

Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict is at the core of the work of the United Nations Security Council for peace and security. On 15 March 2002, the Security Council adopted an Aide Memoire (S/PRST/2002/6) as a practical guide for its consideration of protection issues and agreed to update and review and update its contents periodically. This document provides the first update of this important operational tool, adopted as an annex to Presidential Statement S/PRST/2003/27 on 15 December 2003.

In the letter dated 21 June 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/614), the members of the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's report of 30 March 2001 (S/2001/331) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and were of the view that further advice of the Secretary-General would be useful in the Council's consideration of the issues contained in the report.

In order to facilitate due consideration, whenever appropriate, of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in its deliberations on the establishment, change, or close of peacekeeping operations, the members of the Council suggested that an Aide Memoire listing those issues that are relevant in this regard be drafted in close cooperation with the Council.

This Aide Memoire is the result of an inter-active consultation between the Security Council and the Secretariat, and comprises the experiences of a wide range of agencies within the United Nations, including the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC). The document is based on the Council's previous consideration of these issues, including resolutions 1265 (1999) and 1296 (2000). It highlights primary objectives for Security Council action, offers specific issues for consideration in meeting those objectives, and lists previous Security Council resolutions and presidential statements that make reference to such concerns.

Bearing in mind that each peacekeeping mandate has to be designed on a case-by-case basis, the document is not intended as a blueprint. The relevance and practicality of each issue described has to be considered and adapted to the specific conditions in each situation. As highlighted in the Secretary-General's report "No Exit Without Strategy" (S/2001/394), the Security Council should reach agreement on clear and achievable mandates for peace operations based on a common understanding of the conflict. In this respect, mobilization, from the outset, of necessary funding and adequate resources needs to be an integrated part of the Security Council's overall consideration.

Most frequently civilians are caught in circumstances of dire need where a peacekeeping operation has not been established. Such situations may require the Council's urgent attention. This Aide Memoire may therefore also provide guidance

in circumstances where the Council may wish to consider action outside the scope of a peacekeeping operation.

As a practical tool, the Aide Memoire is without prejudice to the provisions of Security Council resolutions and other decisions by the Council. The document is regularly reviewed and updated to reflect the latest concerns pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including new trends and measures to address them.

SECURITY FOR DISPLACED PERSONS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Primary Objectives	Issues for Consideration	Precedents*
1. Prioritize and support the immediate protection needs of displaced persons and civilians in host communities through:	• Measures to enhance security for displaced persons, support the location of camps in secure areas, and facilitate return under safe and dignified conditions. • Measures to enhance security for civilians who remain in their communities and for host communities living in or around areas where refugees or internally displaced persons take shelter. • Provision of appropriate and rapid international assistance.	S/RES/1509(2003), OP3j & l, 6 S/RES/1508(2003), OP10 S/RES/1493(2003), OP27 S/RES/1484(2003), OP1 S/RES/1479(2003), OP10 S/RES/1470(2003), OP16 S/RES/1427(2002), OP12 S/RES/1419(2002), OP11 S/RES/1393(2002), OP11 S/RES/1355(2001), OP14 S/RES/1346(2001), OP7, 8, 9 S/RES/1319(2000), OP1 S/RES/1296(2000), OP12, 14 S/RES/1286(2000), OP12 S/RES/1270(1999), OP19 S/RES/1244(1999), OP9c, 11k, 18 S/RES/1208(1998), OP4, 12
2. Prioritize and support the maintenance of the humanitarian and civilian character of camps and settlements for displaced persons through:	• Provision of external and internal security (screening procedures to separate armed elements from civilians; demobilization and disarmament measures; technical assistance and training by international civilian police and/or military observers; location of camps at a significant distance from international border and risk zones; regional and subregional arrangements). • Cooperation with host State in provision of security measures, including through technical assistance and training. • Deployment of multi-disciplinary assessment and security evaluation teams. • Regional approach to massive population displacement, including appropriate security arrangements.	

ACCESS TO VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Primary Objectives	Issues for Consideration	Precedents*
Facilitate safe and unimpeded access to vulnerable populations as the fundamental prerequisite for humanitarian assistance and protection through:	• Appropriate security arrangements (role of multinational force; safe corridors; protected areas; armed escorts). • Engagement in sustained dialogue with all Parties to the armed conflict. • Facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance. • Compliance with obligations under relevant international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. • Counter-terrorism measures (legislation, training, enforcement, regional and international cooperation) in full compliance with all obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.	S/RES/1509(2003), OP OP3j, 5, 8 S/RES/1502(2003), OP4, 5b S/RES/1494(2003), OP25 S/RES/1493(2003), OP12, 15, 25 S/RES/1479(2003), OP10 S/RES/1456(2003), Annex OP6 S/RES/1405(2002), OP1 S/RES/1419(2002), OP12 S/RES/1417(2002), OP7 S/RES/1445(2002), OP14 S/RES/1379(2001), OP4, 5 S/RES/1378(2001) OP2 S/RES/1314(2000), OP7, 14 S/RES/1296(2000), OP8, 10, 12, 15 S/RES/1286(2000), OP9, 10 S/RES/1279(1999), OP5e, 7 S/RES/1272(1999), OP2d, 10, 11 S/RES/1270(1999), OP8(d&g), 13, 14, 22 S/RES/1265(1999), OP7, 8, 10 S/RES/1264(1999), OP2 S/RES/1244(1999), OP9h S/PRST/2000/4

SAFETY AND SECURITY OF HUMANITARIAN AND ASSOCIATED PERSONNEL

Primary Objectives	Issues for Consideration	Precedents*
Ensure the safety and security of humanitarian, United Nations and associated personnel through:	• Respect by all parties to the conflict for the impartiality and neutrality of humanitarian operations. • Support for a safe and secure working environment for humanitarian personnel.	S/RES/1509(2003), OP OP3j, 5 S/RES/1502(2003), OP1, 3, 4, 5(a-c), 6 S/RES/1494(2003), OP25, 26 S/RES/1493(2003), OP25 S/RES/1445(2002), OP14 S/RES/1417(2002), OP7 S/RES/1378(2001), OP2, 5 S/RES/1319(2000), OP1 S/RES/1296(2000), OP12 S/RES/1286(2000), OP9

		S/RES/1272(1999), OP10 S/RES/1270(1999), OP8d, 13, 14 S/RES/1265(1999), OP7, 8, 9, 10 S/RES/1244(1999), OP9h S/PRST/2000/4
SECURITY AND THE RULE OF LAW		
Desired Outcome	**Issues for Consideration**	**Reference**
Strengthen the capacity of local police and judicial systems to physically protect civilians and enforce law and order through:	• Deployment of qualified and well-trained international civilian police as a component of peacekeeping operations, to enhance the capacity of the United Nations and to assist the host State with law enforcement. (ad ref)	S/RES/1509(2003), OP3n S/RES/1493(2003), OP7 S/RES/1401(2002), OP4 S/RES/1400(2002), OP7 S/RES/1378(2001), OP3, 4 S/RES/1315(2000), OP4 S/RES/1272(1999), OP2 (a-c, e), 3a, 13 S/RES/1270(1999), OP23 S/RES/1265(1999), OP15 S/RES/1244(1999), OP9d, 11(i-j)
	• Technical assistance for local police, judiciary and penitentiaries (mentoring; legislative drafting; integration of international personnel).	
	• Reconstruction and rehabilitation of institutional infrastructure (salaries; buildings; communications).	
	• Mechanisms for monitoring and reporting of alleged violations of humanitarian, human rights and criminal law.	
DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, REINTEGRATION AND REHABILITATION		
Facilitate the stabilization and rehabilitation of communities through:	• Programs for disarmament and demobilization of combatants, including special measures for women, children and dependants (amnesties; weapons buy-back; economic and development incentives).	S/RES/1509(2003), OP3 (f & g), 17, 18 S/RES/1479(2003), OP3 (para.6), 9 S/RES/1460 (2003), OP13 S/RES/1445(2002), OP4, 5, 6 S/RES/1417(2002), OP9 S/RES/1400(2002), OP6 SRES/1379(2001), OP11 (c,d,f), 12a S/RES/1376(2001), OP12 S/RES/1366(2001), OP 16 S/RES/1325(2000), OP8a, 13 S/RES/1318(2000), Annex OPV S/RES/1296(2000), OP 16
	• Programs for reintegration and rehabilitation of ex-combatants within their communities, including special measures for women and children (community service; counselling services; appropriate education/skills training; family reunification; employment opportunities).	
	• Encouragement of full participation of armed groups in	

	disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation programs. • Measures to address the regional dimensions affecting disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation programmes.	S/RES/1270(1999), OP 3, 4, 8(b & c), 9, 20 S/RES/1265(1999), OP12 S/RES/1261(1999), OP15 S/PRST/2000/10 S/PRST/1999/28
SMALL ARMS AND MINE ACTION **Primary Objectives**	**Issues for Consideration**	**Precedents***
Facilitate a secure environment for vulnerable populations and humanitarian personnel through:	• Mine-action (coordination centres, land-mine clearance; mine awareness training; victim assistance). • Measures to control and reduce the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons (voluntary moratoria; arms embargoes; sanctions; regional and subregional approaches). • Involvement of ex-combatants and local communities, in particular women, in the collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons and in de-mining and other mine-action activities.	S/RES/1479(2003), OP13 S/RES/1460(2003), OP7 S/RES/1433(2002), OP3B(2) S/RES/1379(2001), OP6, 9d S/RES/1318(2000), OPVI (para.1) S/RES/1314(2000), OP8 S/RES/1296(2000), OP10, 20 S/RES/1286(2000), OP12 S/RES/1265(1999), OP17 S/RES/1261(1999), OP14, 17a S/RES/1244(1999), OP9e S/PRST/1999/28
EFFECTS ON AND CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN **Primary Objectives**	**Issues for Consideration**	**Precedents***
1. Address the specific needs of women for assistance and protection through:	• Special measures to protect women and girls from gender based discrimination and violence, rape and other forms of sexual violence (access to legal redress; crisis centres; shelters; health care; counselling and other assistance programs; monitoring and reporting mechanisms). • Implementation of measures for reporting on and prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation of civilians by humanitarian workers and peacekeepers. • Mainstreaming of gender perspective, including the integration of gender advisers in peace operations.	S/RES/1509(2003), OP11 S/RES/1493(2003), OP9 S/RES/1479(2003), OP5 S/RES/1460(2003), OP10 S/RES/1436(2002), OP15 S/RES/1400(2002), OP14 S/RES/1379(2001), OP4 S/RES/1325(2000), OP1, 4, 5, 8a, 10, 13, 15 S/RES/1314(2000), OP13, 16e S/RES/1296(2000), OP9, 10 S/PRST/2001/31
2. Strengthen the role of women as constructive actors in	• Expansion of the representation, role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations (among military	

developing and implementing appropriate responses to protecting civilians through:	observers; civilian police; humanitarian and human rights personnel). • Increased and more equitable participation of women at all decision-making levels (political processes; organization and management of refugee and IDP camps; design and distribution of assistance; local governance; education; rehabilitation policies).	
EFFECTS ON CHILDREN		
Primary Objectives	**Issues for Consideration**	**Precedents***
Address the specific needs of children for assistance and protection through:	• Prevention of and putting an end to the recruitment of child soldiers in violation of international law. • Initiatives, where appropriate, to secure access to war-affected children (days of immunization; temporary ceasefires; days of tranquillity). • Negotiated release of children abducted in situations of armed conflict. • Effective measures to disarm, demobilize, reintegrate and rehabilitate children recruited or used in hostilities. • Specific provisions for the protection of children, including where appropriate, the integration of child protection advisers in peace operations. • Implementation of measures for reporting on and prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation of civilians by humanitarian workers and peacekeepers. • Family reunification of separated children. • Monitoring and reporting on the situation of children.	S/RES/1509(2003), OP9, 10 S/RES/1493(2003), OP13 S/RES/1479(2003), OP15 S/RES/1460(2003), OP3, 9, 10, 12, 13 S/RES/1436(2002), OP15 S/RES/1400(2002), OP14 S/RES/1379(2001), OP2, 4, 8e, 10c, 11(c,d,f), 12a S/RES/1314 (2000), OP 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 S/RES/1296(2000), OP 9, 10 S/RES/1270(1999), OP18 S/RES/1261(1999), OP 2, 8,13, 15, 17a S/PRST/1998/18

[redacted]

1. Put an end to impunity for those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian, human rights and criminal law through:	• Establishment and use of effective arrangements for investigating and prosecuting serious violations of humanitarian and criminal law, at the local and/or international level (from the outset of the operation).	S/RES/1509(2003), OP10 S/RES/1479(2003), OP8 S/RES/1436(2002), OP11, 15 S/RES/1400(2002), OP5 S/RES/1398(2002), OP14
	• Cooperation of States for the apprehension and surrender of alleged perpetrators.	S/RES/1379(2001), OP9a S/RES/1325(2000), OP11 S/RES/1319(2000), OP2, 3
	• Technical assistance to strengthen local capacities for apprehension, investigation, and prosecution of alleged perpetrators.	S/RES/1318(2000), Annex OPVI (para.3) S/RES/1315(2000), OP1-3, 8
	• Exclusion of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes from amnesty provisions.	S/RES/1314(2000), OP 2, 9 S/RES/1272(1999), OP16 S/RES/1270(1999), OP17
	• Referral of situations, where possible and appropriate, to international courts and tribunals.	S/RES/1265(1999), OP4, 6 S/RES/1261(1999), OP 3 S/RES/955(1994), OP1, 2 S/RES/827(1993), OP2, 4
2. Build confidence and enhance stability within the host State by promoting truth and reconciliation through:	• Requests for troop-contributing States to investigate and prosecute, when appropriate, their peacekeepers and security personnel suspected of violating criminal law while in a host State.	
	• Appropriate locally adapted mechanisms for truth and reconciliation (technical assistance; funding; amnesties for lower level perpetrators; just reinstallation of civilians within communities).	
	• Measures for restitution and reparations (trust funds; property commissions).	

[redacted]

Ensure adequate sensitization of multinational forces to issues	• Appropriate training in humanitarian and human rights law, civil-military coordination, codes of conduct, negotiation and	S/RES/1460(2003), OP9 S/RES/1445(2002), OP18

pertaining to the protection of civilians through:	communication skills, child protection and child rights, gender and cultural sensitization, and the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.	S/RES/1379(2001), OP10b S/RES/1325(2000), OP6 S/RES/1318(2000), Annex OPIII (para.2) S/RES/1308(2000), OP 3 S/RES/1296(2000), OP19 S/RES/1270(1999), OP15 S/RES/1265(1999), OP14 S/PRST/2001/31 S/PRST/2001/16 S/PRST/1998/18

1. Counter occurrences of speech used to incite violence through:	• Establishment of media monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective monitoring, reporting and documenting of any incidents, origins and contents that incite "hate media". • Responsive steps to media broadcasts inciting genocide, crimes against humanity and/or serious violations of international humanitarian law, including, as a last resort, consideration of closing down such media broadcasts.	S/RES/1509(2003), OP16 S/RES/1417(2002), OP4, 5 S/RES/1353(2001), Annex I, B - OP 10, 11 S/RES/1296(2000), OP17, 18
2. Promote and support accurate management of information on the conflict through:	• Technical assistance to draft and enforce anti-hate speech legislation. • Establishment of media coordination centres to facilitate accurate and reliable information management on, and awareness of, the conflict. • Establishment and assistance of local and international media and information outlets, in support of peace operations.	

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ARMED CONFLICT		
Primary Objectives	**Issues for Consideration**	**Precedents***
Address the impact of natural resource exploitation on the protection of civilians through:	• Investigation of the linkages between illicit trade in natural resources and the conduct of the conflict.	S/RES/1509(2003), OP3r S/RES/1493(2003), OP28 S/RES/1460(2003), OP16b

	• Measures to address the direct or indirect import of natural resources where proceeds are used to fuel conflict (sanctions; regional and subregional approaches). • Measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities involved in illicit trade of natural resources in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations (legislation; penalties for dealers; certification and registration systems; embargoes).	S/RES/1436(2002), OP8 S/RES/1417(2002), OP15 S/RES/1379(2001), OP6, 9d S/RES/1376(2001), OP8 S/RES/1318(2000), Annex OPVI (para.2) S/RES/1314(2000), OP8 S/RES/1306(2000), OP1, 2, 9,19a
HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF SANCTIONS		
Primary Objectives	**Issues for Consideration**	**Precedents***
Minimize unintended adverse side effects of sanctions on the civilian population through:	• Humanitarian exemptions in sanction regimes. • Targeted sanctions (sanctions limited in scope and targeted at specific individuals, groups, or activities). • Relevant assessment and review of the humanitarian impact of sanctions, and the behaviour of those targeted by the sanctions.	S/RES/1478(2003), OP18, 19 S/RES/1409(2002), OP4, 5, 6 S/RES/1408(2002), OP16 S/RES/1379(2001), OP7 S/RES/1343(2001), OP5(a-d), 6, 7(a&b), 13a S/RES/1333(2000), OP5(a-c), 7, 8(a-c), 10, 11, 12, 14, 15d, 23 S/RES/1325(2000), OP14 S/RES/1314(2000), OP15 S/RES/1298(2000), OP6, 7, 8, 16 S/RES/1296(2000), OP21 S/RES/1267(1999), OP4 S/RES/1265(1999), OP16 S/PRST/1999/28

***Resolution Index:**

S/RES/1509(2003) on the Situation in Liberia
S/RES/1508(2003) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)
S/RES/1502(2003) on the Protection of Humanitarian Personnel and the UN and its Associated Personnel in Conflict Zones
S/RES/1494(2003) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
S/RES/1493(2003) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)
S/RES/1484(2003) on the Authorization of Deployment of an Interim Emergency Multinational Force in Bunia, Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/1479(2003) on the Situation in Côte d'Ivoire
S/RES/1478(2003) on Measures Imposed to Enforce Compliance with Demands in Resolution 1343 (2001) Concerning Liberia
S/RES/1470(2003) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)
S/RES/1460(2003) on Children and Armed Conflict

S/RES/1456(2003) on Combating Terrorism
S/RES/1445(2002) on the Peace Process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/1436(2002) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)
S/RES/1433(2002) on the Establishment of the UN Mission in Angola (UNMA)
S/RES/1427(2002) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
S/RES/1419(2002) on the Support for Transitional Authority in the full implementation of the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan pending the re-establishment of Permanent Government
S/RES/1417(2002) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)
S/RES/1408(2002) on Measures Against Liberia for Non-Compliance With Demands in Paragraph 2 of Resolution 1343 (2001)
S/RES/1409(2002) on Arrangements for the Sale and Supply of Commodities and Products to Iraq as a Basis for the Humanitarian Programme
S/RES/1405(2002) on the Initiative for Fact-finding Team for Jenin Refugee Camp
S/RES/1401(2002) on the Establishment of UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
S/RES/1400(2002) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)
S/RES/1393(2002) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
S/RES/1379(2001) on Children and Armed Conflict
S/RES/1378(2001) on the Situation in Afghanistan
S/RES/1376(2001) on the Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/1366(2001) on the Role of the Security Council in the Prevention of Armed Conflicts
S/RES/1355(2001) on the Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Extension of the Mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)
S/RES/1346(2001) on the Extension of the Mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)
S/RES/1353(2001) on the Strengthening Co-operation with Troop-contributing Countries
S/RES/1343(2001) on the Situation in Liberia
S/RES/1333(2000) on the Situation in Afghanistan
S/RES/1327(2000) on the Implementation of the Report on the Panel on UN Peace Operations
S/RES/1325(2000) on Women, Peace and Security
S/RES/1319(2000) on the Situation in East Timor
S/RES/1318(2000) on Ensuring an Effective Role for the Security Council in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, particularly in Africa
S/RES/1315(2000) on the Situation in Sierra Leone
S/RES/1314(2000) on Children and Armed Conflict
S/RES/1308(2000) on the Responsibility of the Security Council in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security: HIV/AIDS and International Peace-keeping Operations
S/RES/1306(2000) on the Situation in Sierra Leone
S/RES/1298(2000) on the Situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia
S/RES/1296(2000) on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict
S/RES/1286(2000) on the Situation in Burundi
S/RES/1279(1999) on the Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/1272(1999) on the Situation in East Timor
S/RES/1270(1999) on the Situation in Sierra Leone
S/RES/1267(1999) on the Situation in Afghanistan
S/RES/1265(1999) on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict
S/RES/1264(1999) on the Situation in East Timor

S/RES/1261(1999) on the Children and Armed Conflict
S/RES/1244(1999) on the Situation in Kosovo
S/RES/1208(1998) on the Situation in Africa: Refugee Camps
S/RES/955(1994) on the Establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
S/RES/827(1993) on the Establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
S/RES/824(1993) on the Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
S/PRST/2002/41 on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict
S/PRST/2002/6 on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict
S/PRST/2001/31 on Women and Peace and Security
S/PRST/2001/16 on the Responsibility of the Security Council in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security: HIV/AIDS and International Peacekeeping Operations
S/PRST/2000/10 on the Maintenance of Peace and Security and Post-conflict Peace-building
S/PRST/2000/4 on the Protection of United Nations Personnel, Associated personnel and Humanitarian Personnel in Conflict Zones
S/PRST/1999/28 on Small Arms
S/PRST/1998/18 on Children and Armed Conflict

**The Security Council also recognized the relevance of GA/RES/55/2(2000) and GA/RES/46/182(1991) in the broader context of protection of civilians and the root causes of conflicts.

United Nations S/PRST/2003/28

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 December 2003

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4887th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 December 2003, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council today heard a briefing from Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov, the Secretary-General's High-level Coordinator, on the fourteenth report of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999).

"The Security Council expressed its full support towards Ambassador Vorontsov and for his tireless efforts on the issues of Kuwaiti and third country nationals and the return of all Kuwaiti property. The Security Council agreed that his mandate should continue in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999).

"The Security Council shared the views expressed by the Secretary-General in his report. The Security Council has strongly condemned the killing of Kuwaiti and third country nationals by the previous Iraqi regime in violation of international law, especially the removal from Kuwait of civilian men and women, their execution in cold blood in remote sites in Iraq and a decade long cover-up of the truth. The Security Council expressed its strong hope that those responsible for these horrendous crimes should be brought to justice.

"The Security Council expressed its deep condolences to all of the families of the Kuwaiti and third country nationals. The Security Council expressed its continuing concern for the plight of the families of those persons whose whereabouts are still unknown.

"The Security Council stressed the importance of the work of the Coalition Provisional Authority, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee and called on all parties concerned to continue to work towards a satisfactory solution to all of the outstanding humanitarian aspects covered by Ambassador Vorontsov's mandate.

"The Security Council expressed its deep regret that Kuwaiti property, including its national archives, has not yet been returned to Kuwait and encouraged the Coalition Provisional Authority and other parties concerned to continue their commitment to the search for, and return of, all Kuwaiti

03-66313 (E) 181203

properties and archives, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1483 (2003). The Security Council agreed to continue to keep Ambassador Vorontsov's mandate under review and looked forward to receiving his next report."